DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 287 965 UD 025 882

TITLE	ECIA Chapter 1 Participation of Nonpublic School Students. OERI Bulletin.
INSTITUTION	Center for Education Statistics (OERI/ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO	CS-87-382
PUB DATE	Sep 87
NOTE	27p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Compensatory Education; Court Litigation; Elementary Secondary Education; *Equal Education; Mobile Educational Services; *Private Education; Private School Aid; School Districts
IDENTIFIERS	*Aguilar v Felton; *Education Consolidation Improvement Act Chapter 1

ABSTRACT

This report contains information on the participation of nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 programs. Regulations for Chapter 1 services require that all students have equitable access to them. In some school districts the nonpublic school population is not served because officials or parents of these schools do not want to participate. Since 1984-85, the number of districts providing Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students has remained fairly constant, but the number of nonpublic school students participating in these services has decreased from 180,700 to 130,600. A Supreme Court decision in 1985 made many districts alter the location of Chapter 1 services, so that from 1984-85 to 1986-87, the proportion of districts that provided Chapter 1 instruction to nonpublic school students inside the students' own nonpublic school decreased from 76 percent to 10 percent. Some of these students now receive Chapter 1 instruction in mobile vans or at another site because Chapter 1 teachers and aides can no longer give services inside schools affiliated with religious organizations. Another method of providing services is through technical means such as computer-based instruction. Twelve tables present the statistical data for Chapter 1 services. (VM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

11-17-87

BULLETIN OERI

U.S. Department of Education • Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Center for Education Statistics

ED287965

Contact: Helen Ashwick
(202) 357-6761

September 1987

ECIA Chapter 1 Participation of Nonpublic School Students

The number of nonpublic school students nationwide (excluding Virginia and Missouri) served by Chapter 1 compensatory education programs decreased from an estimated 180,700 in 1984-85 to 130,600 as of November 1, 1986.[1] During this same period, the number of public school districts with Chapter 1 programs providing Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students changed very little: from an estimated 3,000 (23 percent) in 1984-85 to 2,800 (22 percent) in 1986-87. Thus, the decline in the number of nonpublic school students served in Chapter 1 programs is due primarily to districts serving fewer nonpublic school students, rather than districts ceasing to provide Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students. The location of Chapter 1 services for nonpublic school students also changed dramatically during this time.

These are some of the findings of a recent survey performed under contract with Westat, Inc., for the Center for Education Statistics (CES), U.S. Department of Education, through its Fast Response Survey System (FRSS). The survey was requested by the Office of Research (OR) within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and is one component of a national assessment of Chapter 1 programs being conducted by OR for a report to Congress.

The Chapter 1 Assessment

Compensatory education programs have been funded by the Federal Government since the Title I program was established under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The program was modified in 1981 under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) and was implemented in the 1982-83 school year as the Chapter 1 program. In December 1983, Congress passed technical amendments to Chapter 1 requiring that the Secretary of Education "conduct a national assessment of compensatory education assisted under [ECIA

---

[1] CES's Fast Response Survey System is a special service that, upon request, quickly obtains nationally representative, policy-relevant data from small surveys to meet the needs of U.S. Department of Education policy officials.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

CS 87-382

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UD025882

Chapter 1], through independent studies and analysis." Most of the fieldwork for this assessment, which includes case studies and surveys at the State, district, and school levels, was completed during the 1985-86 school year. Data from the assessment is being considered by Congress in its reauthorization of Chapter 1 in 1987.

Both Chapter 1 and its predecessor, Title I, required that eligible nonpublic school students have equitable access to and receive equitable services from the program as their public school counterparts. Thus, during each reauthorization of the program, policymakers have requested current and comprehensive information about the participation of nonpublic school students.

Policymakers' interest in nonpublic school students' participation in Chapter 1 programs has intensified since the Supreme Court's July 1985 ruling (Aguilar v. Felton) that affected Chapter 1 instructional services to nonpublic school students. Most of the nonpublic school students participating in Chapter 1 attend religiously-affiliated schools, and prior to this ruling, most of these students received Chapter 1 services in the nonpublic schools they attended. The ruling stated that it was unconstitutional for teachers or aides paid with Chapter 1 funds to provide Chapter 1 instructional services in sectarian (religiously-affiliated) schools. According to U.S. Department of Education guidance, Chapter 1 instruction in sectarian schools could only be provided through means that did not require the presence of a Chapter 1 teacher or aide at the site of the instruction (e.g., through computer-aided instruction).

An important issue to be raised during the reauthorization was the effect of the Supreme Court decision on Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students. However, 1985-86 (when the National Assessment studies were conducted) was a transition period for States and districts to respond to the Felton decision. A number of districts, for instance, were granted a temporary delay or stay so that they could continue to provide Chapter 1 services on the site of sectarian schools during the 1985-86 school year while designing their alternative to such services for subsequent years. In order to obtain timely information about the levels and types of Chapter 1 instructional services provided to nonpublic school students prior and subsequent to the Court decision, a Fast Response Survey was requested. This survey was designed to collect information about the Chapter 1 participation of nonpublic school students in 1984-85, prior to the Felton decision, and their participation in 1986-87, after the Felton decision (and also after the temporary stays for the 1985-86 school year had expired). The States of Virginia and Missouri were excluded from the FRSS survey because Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in most districts in these States are provided by the U.S. Department of Education through by-pass agreements with third party contractors. Consequently, the district-level Chapter 1 coordinators have little or no information about services provided to nonpublic school students. Therefore, survey findings represent all districts in the Nation except those in Virginia and Missouri.

Chapter 1 Programs

An estimated 13,100 (92 percent) of public school districts nationwide had Chapter 1 programs in 1986-87, about the same number that had Chapter 1 programs in 1984-85 (table 1). Twenty-three percent of school districts with Chapter 1 programs provided Chapter 1 instructional services to nonpublic school students in 1984-85. Two years later this percent had

changed very little: 22 percent served nonpublic school students in 1986-87. The provision of Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students varied greatly by type of district. For both years, urban districts were much more likely to provide Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students than were suburban or rural districts (78 percent, 34 percent, and 13 percent, respectively, in 1986-87).[2] Similarly, large districts (10,000 or more students) served nonpublic school students considerably more often than did medium districts (2,500 - 9,999 students) or small districts (less than 2,500 students)--66 percent, 42 percent, and 13 percent, respectively, in 1986-87.[3]

Chapter 1 coordinators in districts that did not serve nonpublic school students were asked to indicate which of several specified reasons was the primary reason for not serving nonpublic school students. According to district Chapter 1 coordinators, lack of eligible students was the primary reason that Chapter 1 districts did not provide instruction to nonpublic school students. For both years, Chapter 1 coordinators in 58 percent of all nonserving Chapter 1 districts indicated that there were no eligible nonpublic school students in their Chapter 1 attendance areas (table 2). An additional 36 percent of these district coordinators indicated that the district did not serve nonpublic school students because nonpublic school officials or parents had declined services, and 6 percent gave some other reason for not serving these students (e.g., there was a lack of agreement on the service delivery method).

The reason for not providing Chapter 1 instruction to nonpublic school students varied by district characteristics. Both pre- and post-Felton, Chapter 1 coordinators in rural districts and small districts were more likely than those in urban districts and large districts to report that there were no eligible nonpublic school students in their districts (table 2). Coordinators in urban districts and large districts were more likely than those in rural districts and small districts to indicate that the district did not serve nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 because nonpublic school officials or parents did not want to participate.

Number of Nonpublic School Chapter 1 Students

In 1984-85, an estimated 180,700 nonpublic school students received Chapter 1 instructional services (table 3). In 1986-87, the number being served (as of November 1, 1986) was 130,600. Almost all of the nonpublic school students receiving Chapter 1 services attended sectarian schools: 98 percent in 1984-85 and 97 percent in 1986-87.

In both 1984-85 and 1986-87, nonpublic school Chapter 1 students were most heavily concentrated in large districts and urban districts. Nationwide in 1986-87, districts that served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served 46 such students on average, but average numbers served varied by type of district. The average numbers of nonpublic school students served in 1986-87 in small districts and rural districts were 13 and 20, respectively, while large districts and urban districts served averages of 217 and 300 students (not shown in tables).[4] Regionally, the largest number was in the North Atlantic, and the smallest number was in the Southeast.

Nonpublic school Chapter 1 students tend to be concentrated in a relatively small number of districts, with the remaining districts serving only a few students. In both years, two districts served about one-fifth of all nonpublic school Chapter 1 students, and 18 districts

served two-fifths of such students. Half of the districts that served these students in 1986-87 served 13 or fewer students, and 90 percent served 60 or fewer students (not shown in tables).

The number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served by public school districts decreased from 180,700 in 1984-85 to 130,600 in 1986-87. However, the proportions of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in rural, suburban, and urban districts, and in small, medium, and large districts were approximately the same in the 2 years (table 3). A portion of the decrease in the number of nonpublic school students served in Chapter 1 is due to the November 1, 1986 cut-off date[5] specified for the 1986-87 school year, while the numbers for the 1984-85 school year reflect the number of students served during the entire year. Nationwide, 14 percent of the districts that served nonpublic school students expected a change in the number of students they served after November 1, 1986; 11 percent expected an increase, and 3 percent expected a decrease (table 4). Thus, the numbers for 1986-87 underestimate the total number of nonpublic school students who were served during the 1986-87 school year. Large districts were more likely than small districts to expect an increase in the number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students after November 1, 1986 (25 percent versus 7 percent).

Among the districts that provided Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in 1984-85, approximately two-thirds (63 percent) showed a decrease from 1984-85 to 1986-87 in the number of students served; 9 percent served the same number of students in both years; and 28 percent showed an increase in the number served (not shown in tables). Fourteen percent of the districts showed a 100 percent decline in services; that is, as of November 1, 1986, they were no longer providing Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students. A few districts--about 11 percent of those that had stopped serving nonpublic school students in Chapter 1--indicated that they would begin serving these students after November 1, 1986.

About one-quarter (26 percent) of the districts that provided Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in 1984-85 experienced a decline from 1984-85 to 1986-87 of more than 50 percent in the number of nonpublic school students served (not shown in tables). However, because most districts serve a small number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students, decreases of more than 50 nonpublic school Chapter 1 students occurred in only 5 percent of districts serving these students. Increases of more than 50 percent in the number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served occurred in 8 percent of the districts, but only 2 percent of the districts had an increase of more than 20 nonpublic school Chapter 1 students.

Reasons for Decreased Numbers Served in 1986-87

Chapter 1 coordinators of districts that served fewer nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in 1986-87 than in 1984-85 were asked to indicate which of the following reasons contributed to the decline in numbers:

- The school district and nonpublic school officials could not agree on a method of delivering services to nonpublic school students that would comply with the Supreme Court's Felton decision;

- The number of nonpublic school students served by Chapter 1 decreased for reasons unrelated to the Supreme Court's Felton decision (e.g., district changes in method or level of services, decreases in nonpublic school enrollment, or services declined because of too much paperwork);

- Parents declined Chapter 1 services for their children;

- The school district did not provide Chapter 1 services to nonpublic sectarian school students because of the district's interpretation of the Supreme Court's Felton decision; and

- Other reason (specified by respondent).

Coordinators could select as many reasons as applied to their district, and then select one major reason for the decreased numbers.[6]

"Reasons unrelated to the Supreme Court decision" was cited most frequently as a reason and as the major reason for a decline in the number of students served (table 5); 57 percent mentioned this as a reason, and 48 percent as the major reason. Other reasons for decline were:

- Parents declined services (29 percent any mention; 16 percent major reason);

- Could not agree on a service delivery method (14 percent any mention; 10 percent major reason); and

- Some other reason (e.g., mobile vans have not arrived yet, or services declined by a nonpublic school; 21 percent any mention; 16 percent major reason).

Although "reasons unrelated to the Supreme Court decision" was the most frequently mentioned reason (and major reason) across all types of districts, some differences in reasons for the decline occurred by district characteristics. For example, 38 percent of Chapter 1 coordinators in urban districts that served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students, compared with 18 percent in rural districts, attributed the decrease in numbers of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students, at least in part, to parents declining services (table 5).

Location of Chapter 1 Services: District-level Perspective

One of the major effects of the Supreme Court's Felton decision was on the location in which Chapter 1 services were provided to nonpublic school students. In 1984-85 (prior to the ruling):

- 76 percent of districts that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 served these students inside their own nonpublic school;

- 23 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside a public school;

- 4 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in mobile vans;
- 3 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students at another site; and
- Less than 1 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside another nonpublic school (table 6). These percents sum to more than 100 because districts could serve nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in more than one location.

After the Supreme Court's decision, however, most districts had to alter the location of services for their nonpublic school Chapter 1 students. The Felton decision stated that it was unconstitutional for teachers or aides paid with Chapter 1 funds to provide Chapter 1 instructional services in religiously-affiliated schools. The U.S. Department of Education has indicated, however, that Chapter 1 instruction could be provided in sectarian schools through technological means (e.g., through computer-aided instruction) that did not require the presence of a Chapter 1 teacher or aide at the site of the instruction. This meant that districts were now required either to invest in the technological means to provide such instruction (such as purchasing or leasing computers) or to remove the sectarian school students from the school during the period in which they were receiving their Chapter 1 instruction. In 1986-87, after the Supreme Court's ruling took effect:

- 10 percent of districts that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 served these students inside their own nonpublic school;
- 55 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside a public school;
- 19 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in mobile vans;
- 29 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students at another site (e.g., community center, business facility, or a private home); and
- 1 percent served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside another nonpublic school (table 6). These percents sum to more than 100 because districts could serve nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in more than one location.

From 1984-85 to 1986-87, the proportion of districts that provided Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students inside students' own nonpublic schools decreased from 76 percent to 10 percent, while the proportion offering services in other locations increased: from 23 to 55 percent inside public schools, 4 to 19 percent in mobile vans, and 3 to 29 percent at other sites.

The location of Chapter 1 instruction to nonpublic school students varied by district characteristics (table 6). Both pre- and post-Felton, urban districts that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 were more likely than rural districts to serve nonpublic school students inside their own nonpublic school, although the percent dropped off considerably after Felton. For both years, proportionately more small districts than large districts served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside a public school, with the percent increasing after Felton. For 1986-

87, urban districts that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 served these students in mobile vans more frequently than did rural districts. Proportionately more urban than suburban districts served nonpublic school Chapter 1 students at another site.

Some districts did not have their Chapter 1 service locations for 1986-87 finalized at the time of this survey; 5 percent of the districts indicated that they expected changes after November 1, 1986 for the 1986-87 school year in the location of Chapter 1 services for nonpublic school students (not shown in tables).

Location of Chapter 1 Services: Student-level Perspective

The percent of nonpublic school students receiving Chapter 1 services at various locations differs substantially from the percent of districts serving any of their nonpublic school Chapter 1 students at various locations, because large districts serve more nonpublic school Chapter 1 students than small districts, and therefore large districts carry more weight in student-level estimates. Prior to the Supreme Court ruling, in 1984-85 most nonpublic school Chapter 1 students (90 percent) received Chapter 1 services inside their own nonpublic school, 6 percent were served inside a public school, 2 percent in mobile vans, and 2 percent at another site (table 7). After the Supreme Court ruling, however, when most districts were compelled to find alternative locations for serving nonpublic school students in Chapter 1, the locations of service as of November 1, 1986 were:

- 19 percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students received their Chapter 1 services inside their own nonpublic school;
- 22 percent received services inside a public school;
- 29 percent received services in mobile vans;
- 30 percent received services at another site; and
- Less than 1 percent received services inside another nonpublic school (table 7).

From 1984-85 to 1986-87, the proportion of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving Chapter 1 services inside their own nonpublic school decreased from 90 percent to 19 percent. The proportion of nonpublic school students receiving Chapter 1 services inside a public school increased from 6 percent to 22 percent, while the proportions receiving services in mobile vans and at another site each increased from 2 percent to about 30 percent.

The percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving Chapter 1 at the various service locations varied by district characteristics (table 7). As with the district-level numbers, for both 1984-85 and 1986-87, nonpublic school students in urban districts and large districts were more likely than nonpublic school students in rural districts and small districts to receive their Chapter 1 services inside their own nonpublic school, although again the percent dropped considerably after Felton. Both pre- and post-Felton, proportionately more nonpublic school

Chapter 1 students in rural districts and small districts than in urban districts and large districts were served inside a public school, with the percent again increasing greatly after Felton.

In 1986-87, nonpublic school students in urban districts and large districts were more likely than those in rural districts or small districts to receive Chapter 1 services in mobile vans. Proportionately fewer nonpublic school students in suburban than in urban districts received Chapter 1 services at another site. About half the nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in the West and Southwest received Chapter 1 services at another site.

Use of Technology to Provide Chapter 1 Services

According to U.S. Department of Education guidance, one approach that districts could take that allowed them to continue providing Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in sectarian schools was to provide the services through technological means without a Chapter 1 teacher or aide present in the room providing instruction during this time. (Instruction through technological means could also take place at some other location, such as at a public school or in a mobile van). Examples of this type of instruction are the use of computer-aided instruction, receiving instruction through television or radio broadcast, or receiving instruction over the telephone.

Prior to the Supreme Court's Felton decision, only 3 percent of districts that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 provided any Chapter 1 instruction to nonpublic school students through technological means (table 8). In 1986-87, 7 percent of these districts were using technological instruction. The number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving their Chapter 1 instruction through technological means increased even more substantially. In 1984-85, an estimated 3,100 nonpublic school students (2 percent) received their Chapter 1 services via technology (table 8), while in 1986-87, this number had jumped to 19,500 (17 percent). Proportionately more nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in urban districts and large districts than in rural districts and small districts were served with technology (18 and 22 percent versus 9 and 2 percent).

Time Period of Chapter 1 Services

Both prior and subsequent to the Felton decision, most nonpublic school Chapter 1 students received their Chapter 1 instruction during school hours (99 percent in 1984-85, and 95 percent in 1986-87; table 9). Other time periods (before or after school, on weekends, and during the summer) were rarely used, with 5 percent or less of the nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services during any of these times. There was little variation in the time period of services by district characteristics, or before and after Felton.

Survey Methodology and Data Reliability

In November 1986, questionnaires (see attachment) were mailed to a national probability sample of 931 public school districts. The survey was a mail survey with telephone followup. Data collection was completed in December with a response rate of 99 percent. The sampling

frame used for the survey was the 1984-85 Market Data Retrieval list of the approximately 15,000 public school districts in the United States. Districts in Virginia and Missouri were excluded from the survey because Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in most districts in these States are provided by the U.S. Department of Education through by-pass agreements with third party contractors, and thus district Chapter 1 coordinators have little or no information about Chapter 1 services provided to nonpublic school students.

The sample for the FRSS survey on Chapter 1 participation was a subsample of districts selected for the Chapter 1 District Survey fielded by the Office of Research (OR) of the U.S. Department of Education during the 1985-86 school year. Use of this sample was desirable because information collected in the earlier survey on Chapter 1 participation could be used to identify districts that were likely to serve nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in 1986-87. The sample was stratified by enrollment size class (less than 2,500, 2,500 - 9,999, 10,000 or more) and metropolitan status (urban, suburban, rural). The allocation of the sample to particular size/metropolitan status classes was made approximately in proportion of the aggregate of the square root of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students for all districts in the stratum. Such an allocation is efficient for estimation of proportions as well as aggregative measures. To the extent feasible, districts within a stratum were sampled at uniform rates. The survey data were weighted to reflect these sampling rates (probabilities of selection) and were adjusted for nonresponse.

Since the estimates were obtained from a sample of districts, they are subject to sampling variability. For this reason, numbers in the tables and text have been rounded. Percents and averages have been calculated based on the actual estimates rather than the rounded values. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of the variability between the values of the estimate calculated from different samples and the value of the statistic in the population. Standard errors can be used to examine the precision obtained in a particular sample. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, intervals of 1.645 standard errors below to 1.645 standard errors above a particular statistic would include the average result of these samples in about 90 percent of the cases. For example, for the percent of districts serving nonpublic school students in 1986-87, the estimate for all districts is 21.7 and the standard error is 2.3. The 90 percent confidence interval for this statistic extends from 21.7 - (2.3 times 1.645) to 21.7 + (2.3 times 1.645), or from 17.9 to 25.5.

Estimates of standard errors for the estimates were computed using a replication technique known as jackknife replications. Some key statistics and their estimated standard errors are included in tables 10 and 11. Standard errors for statistics not included in these tables can be obtained upon request. Statements of comparison made in this report were tested by use of Bonferroni *t* statistics and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level or better. Separate Bonferroni adjustments were made for each dependent variable.

Survey estimates are also subject to errors of reporting and errors made in the collection of the data. These errors, called nonsampling errors, can sometimes bias the data. While general sampling theory can be used to determine how to estimate the sampling variability of a statistic, nonsampling errors are not easy to measure and usually require that an experiment be conducted as part of the data collection procedures or the use of data external to the study.

Nonsampling errors may include such things as differences in the interpretation of the meaning of the questions by the respondents, differences related to the particular time the survey was conducted, or errors in data preparation. During the design of the survey and survey pretest, an effort was made to check for consistency of interpretation of questions and to eliminate ambiguous items. The questionnaire was pretested with respondents like those who completed the survey, and the questionnaire and instructions were extensively reviewed by CES, the Committee for Evaluation and Information Systems (CEIS) of the Council of Chief State School Officers, the Chapter 1 Study Team, and the Chapter 1 Program Office. Manual and machine editing of the questionnaire forms was conducted to check the data for accuracy and consistency, and extensive data retrieval was performed on missing or inconsistent items. The survey had a very high response rate (99 percent). In addition, the data from this survey are consistent with other information collected by the U.S. Department of Education (e.g., in the OR Chapter 1 District Survey), and thus it appears unlikely that nonsampling errors severely biased the data from this survey.

Data are presented for all districts and by the following district characteristics: district enrollment, metropolitan status, and region. Metropolitan status is defined as follows: urban districts are those in central cities within an MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area); suburban districts are those within an MSA, but outside a central city; rural districts are all other or districts outside an MSA. Region classifications are those used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and the National Education Association. The North Atlantic includes districts in CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. The Great Lakes and Plains includes districts in IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO (not included in this survey), NE, ND, OH, SD, and WI. The Southeast includes districts in AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA (not included in this survey), and WV. The West and Southwest includes districts in AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, and WY.

The survey was performed under contract with Westat, Inc., using the Fast Response Survey System (FRSS). Westat's Project Director was Elizabeth Farris, and the Survey Manager was Laurie Lewis. Helen Ashwick was the CES Project Officer. The OR data requester, who participated in the design and analyses, was Richard Jung. FRSS was established by CES to collect quickly, and with minimum burden on respondents, small quantities of data needed for education planning and policy.

For More Information

For information about this survey or the Fast Response Survey System, contact Helen Ashwick, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20208, telephone (202) 357-6761.

Notes

[1] These figures do not include Chapter 1 participants in Virginia and Missouri because Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in most districts in these States are provided by the U.S. Department of Education through by-pass agreements with third party contractors. Consequently, the district-level Chapter 1 coordinators, who were the respondents to this survey, have little or no information about services provided to nonpublic school students. Therefore, survey findings represent all districts in the Nation except those in Virginia and Missouri. Data from the U.S. Department of Education's Chapter 1 Evaluation and Reporting System indicate that approximately 4,600 nonpublic school students participated in the Chapter 1 programs in Virginia and Missouri during the 1984-85 school year. This constitutes about 2 percent of the nonpublic school students estimated by this FRSS survey to be participating in the program nationwide in 1984-85. The number reported for the 1986-87 school year includes nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served as of November 1, 1986. The number reported for the 1984-85 school year includes nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served throughout the entire school year.

[2] All statements of comparison made in this report were tested by use of Bonferroni *t* statistics and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level or better. Separate Bonferroni adjustments were made for each dependent variable. The report focused on comparisons between large and small districts, and urban and rural districts, with comparisons of additional groups occasionally provided. Not all significant differences are discussed in the text. Some key statistics and their estimated standard errors are included in tables 10 and 11. Standard errors for statistics not included in these tables may be obtained upon request.

[3] The district characteristics are related to each other. For example, among urban districts, 67 percent are large and 4 percent are small, while among rural districts, 86 percent are small and 1 percent are large. Thus, responses of urban districts often show the same pattern as those of large districts, and the responses of rural districts often are similar to those of small districts.

[4] Some data mentioned in the text of this report are not displayed in tables, either because they do not readily lend themselves to tabular presentation, or because they are descriptive data that were not the main focus of the study and are presented in the text to help the reader gain a broader understanding of Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students. These data are available in computer printouts upon request.

[5] For the 1986-87 school year, districts were asked to report the number of students being served as of November 1, 1986. A date was specified because the survey's pretest indicated that some districts would not yet have their Chapter 1 programs for nonpublic school students in place, and thus would be unable to provide accurate information about the number served. If a district's Chapter 1 program for nonpublic school students was not operational on November 1, 1986, the number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served was recorded as zero, rather than the number of nonpublic school students the district hoped or intended to serve. Thus, some of the districts (about 2 percent) reported that they would be providing Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students in 1986-87, but gave the number of such students being served on November 1, 1986 as zero.

[6] The percents for major reason do not sum to 100 because some districts (about 9 percent) did not give a major reason for their decreased numbers served in 1986-87.

[7] This FRSS questionnaire was not designed to assess district compliance with the Felton decision regarding the location of Chapter 1 services to nonpublic school students. It was designed to collect information about the levels, types, and locations of Chapter 1 instructional services to nonpublic school students prior and subsequent to the Felton decision to meet the Congressional requirement to provide accurate and timely information about these services. Nonpublic school students may legally receive Chapter 1 instructional services inside their own nonpublic school under some circumstances. First, students who attend nonsectarian (non-religiously-affiliated) schools (about 3 percent in 1986-87) may legally receive Chapter 1 services inside their own nonpublic school. Second, according to U.S. Department of Education guidance, districts may serve nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside sectarian schools through certain technological methods (e.g., through computers or some other technological means originating from a site removed from the nonpublic school). On November 1, 1986, 17 percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students were receiving their Chapter 1 instruction through technological means. These estimates, like those obtained in any sample survey, are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors, which are described in the methodology section.

Table 1.--Percent of districts that had a Chapter 1 program, and that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Number of districts in 1986-87	Had a Chapter 1 program[1]		Served nonpublic students[2]	
		1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	14,151	92	92	23	22
Metropolitan status					
Rural	9,155	90	91	15	13
Suburban	4,667	95	96	33	34
Urban	329	100	100	82	78
District enrollment					
Less than 2,500	10,777	90	90	14	13
2,500 - 9,999	2,780	100	100	46	42
10,000 or more	594	98	100	68	66
Region					
North Atlantic	2,917	98	94	42	43
Great Lakes and Plains	5,140	87	88	24	23
Southeast	1,706	100	100	12	8
West and Southwest	4,389	91	93	13	12

[1]Percents are based on all districts in existence in 1986-87.

[2]Percents are based on the number of districts that had Chapter 1 programs.

NOTE.--The number of districts that had a Chapter 1 program, and that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 in 1984-85 and 1986-87 appears in table 12.

Table 2.--Percent of districts with Chapter 1 programs giving various factors as primary reason for not serving nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Did not serve nonpublic students because					
	No eligible nonpublic students		Nonpublic school officials or parents declined services		Other* reasons	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	58	58	36	36	6	6
Metropolitan status						
Rural	64	65	31	29	5	6
Suburban	45	42	49	51	6	7
Urban	32	18	66	73	2	1
District enrollment						
Less than 2,500	64	65	30	29	6	6
2,500 - 9,999	31	26	63	64	6	7
10,000 or more	22	23	74	65	4	9
Region						
North Atlantic	42	45	48	44	10	11
Great Lakes and Plains	63	62	33	33	4	4
Southeast	52	50	43	43	5	7
West and Southwest	64	63	31	31	5	5

*Other reasons included no students referred by the nonpublic school for services, and lack of agreement on the service delivery method.

NOTE.--There was one additional response option, "No, because of the district's interpretation of the Supreme Court's Felton decision." This item was not applicable for 1984-85; it was selected by less than 1 percent overall in 1986-87, although the selection rate by type of district ranged from 0 to 8 percent.

Table 3.--Number and percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Number of sectarian school students		Total nonpublic school students			
			Number		Percent	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	176,700	126,100	180,700	130,600	100	100
Metropolitan status						
Rural	29,100	20,400	29,500	20,800	16	16
Suburban	41,800	30,300	44,400	33,100	25	25
Urban	105,700	75,500	106,800	76,800	59	59
District enrollment						
Less than 2,500	18,600	14,400	21,000	17,100	12	13
2,500 - 9,999	42,100	28,800	42,600	29,300	24	22
10,000 or more	116,000	83,000	117,100	84,200	65	64
Region						
North Atlantic	84,000	51,100	86,800	54,100	48	41
Great Lakes and Plains	35,000	28,700	35,200	28,900	19	22
Southeast	18,700	10,700	18,800	11,000	10	8
West and Southwest	39,100	35,700	39,800	36,500	22	28

NOTE.--Because the estimates are subject to sampling variability, numbers of students have been rounded. Percents have been calculated based on the actual estimates rather than the rounded values. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 4.--Percent of districts expecting changes in the number of nonpublic school students in Chapter 1 after November 1, 1986, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Expect changes after November 1, 1986 in the number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students	Expect number to	
		Increase	Decrease
Total	14	11	3
Metropolitan status			
Rural	12	10	2
Suburban	14	10	3
Urban	25	22	4
District enrollment			
Less than 2,500	9	7	2
2,500 - 9,999	15	11	4
10,000 or more	26	25	2
Region			
North Atlantic	12	9	3
Great Lakes and Plains	14	12	2
Southeast	27	22	5
West and Southwest	16	13	2

NOTE.--Percents are based on the number of districts that served nonpublic school students in their Chapter 1 programs. Details may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 5.--Percent of districts mentioning various reasons for decreased numbers of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in 1986-87 compared with 1984-85, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Reason for decreased numbers of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students							
	Could not agree on service delivery method		Reasons unrelated to Supreme Court decision		Parents declined services		Other reasons*	
	Any mention	Major reason	Any mention	Major reason	Any mention	Major reason	Any mention	Major reason
Total	14	10	57	48	29	16	21	16
Metropolitan status								
Rural	18	15	55	49	18	13	21	16
Suburban	10	6	59	49	38	18	20	16
Urban	16	8	53	41	38	19	23	12
District enrollment								
Less than 2,500	12	10	59	54	25	16	19	17
2,500 - 9,999	17	11	55	44	32	15	21	14
10,000 or more	11	5	55	45	33	21	26	19
Region								
North Atlantic	6	3	60	47	40	18	25	18
Great Lakes and Plains	19	15	57	51	25	17	12	9
Southeast	23	12	45	36	23	17	33	24
West and Southwest	18	16	54	50	12	6	24	23

*Other reasons included mobile vans not yet delivered to the district, and services declined by a nonpublic school.

NOTE.--Percents are based on districts that had decreased numbers of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students from 1984-85 to 1986-87 (n=1874), including those districts that had discontinued services to nonpublic school students in 1986-87.

Rows for "any mention" sum to more than 100 percent because districts could check as many reasons as applied to them. Rows for "major reason" do not sum to 100 percent because some districts did not give a major reason for decreased numbers of students.

There was an additional response option, "district's interpretation of the Supreme Court's Felton decision." This item was mentioned by 3 percent of the districts overall, and was given as the major reason by 2 percent of the districts overall.

Table 6.--Percent of districts serving any nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in various locations in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Percent[1] of districts serving nonpublic school Chapter 1 students									
	Inside own nonpublic school		Inside another nonpublic school		Inside a public school		In mobile vans[2]		At another site[3]	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	76	10	*	1	23	55	4	19	3	29
Metropolitan status										
Rural	70	4	*	1	28	53	1	12	2	35
Suburban	80	13	*	*	22	59	6	21	3	23
Urban	89	20	0	2	7	38	3	35	6	36
District enrollment										
Less than 2,500	68	8	0	1	38	67	3	14	1	25
2,500 - 9,999	83	9	1	1	11	48	4	21	4	30
10,000 or more	82	22	0	2	11	34	3	26	6	39
Region										
North Atlantic	89	10	*	1	16	49	3	24	2	37
Great Lakes and Plains	60	2	*	2	36	68	6	16	3	19
Southeast	89	24	0	0	4	35	1	21	7	34
West and Southwest	75	26	0	*	22	47	1	13	3	28

*Less than 1 percent.

[1]Percents are based on the number of districts that served nonpublic school students in their Chapter 1 programs. Percents do not sum to 100 because districts could serve nonpublic school students in more than one location.

[2]Districts were asked about services in three types of mobile van situations: in a mobile van curbside or at the nonpublic school enrolling Chapter 1 students, selected by 3 percent in 1984-85 and 14 percent in 1986-87; in a mobile van at a public school, selected by less than 1 percent in either year; and in a mobile van at another location, selected by less than 1 percent in 1984-85 and 5 percent in 1986-87. These were collapsed into one item for presentation in the report.

[3]Includes district responses to "at another neutral site" and "other." Some examples are: in a library, private residence, and office building.

Table 7.--Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served in each location in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Percent[1] of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served									
	Inside own nonpublic school		Inside another nonpublic school		Inside a public school		In mobile vans[2]		At another site[3]	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	90	19	*	*	6	22	2	29	2	30
Metropolitan status										
Rural	85	8	*	1	11	37	1	17	3	37
Suburban	86	18	*	*	10	39	2	23	2	20
Urban	94	23	0	1	2	8	3	35	1	33
District enrollment										
Less than 2,500	75	5	0	*	23	60	2	15	*	20
2,500 - 9,999	88	10	*	*	6	33	3	26	3	31
10,000 or more	94	26	0	1	2	9	2	33	1	32
Region										
North Atlantic	90	4	*	1	7	28	1	40	3	27
Great Lakes and Plains	79	30	*	1	12	29	8	27	1	13
Southeast	98	38	0	0	*	18	1	27	1	17
West and Southwest	97	22	0	*	1	11	1	17	1	51

*Less than 1 percent.

[1]Percents are based on the number of districts that served nonpublic school students in their Chapter 1 programs. Data from a large urban district that serves a substantial number of nonpublic school students are not included because the district did not respond to the item on location of services. For each district, the percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services in each location was weighted by the district's nonpublic school Chapter 1 enrollment to provide national estimates of the number and percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services in each location. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

[2]Districts were asked about services in three types of mobile van situations: in a mobile van curbside or at the nonpublic school enrolling Chapter 1 students, used to serve 2 percent of the students in 1984-85 and 26 percent of the students in 1986-87; in a mobile van at a public school, used to serve less than 1 percent of the students in either year; and in a mobile van at another location, used to serve less than 1 percent of the students in 1984-85 and 2 percent of the students in 1986-87. These were collapsed into one item for presentation in the report.

[3]Includes district responses to "at another neutral site" and "other." Some examples are: in a library, private residence, and office building.

Table 8.--Percent of districts serving any nonpublic school Chapter 1 students through technological means, and the number and percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services through technological means, without a Chapter 1 teacher or aide present providing instruction, in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	1984-85		1986-87		
	Percent of districts[1]	Number of students	Percent of districts[1]	Number of students	Percent of students[2]
Total	3	3,100	7	19,500	17
Metropolitan status					
Rural	1	200	3	1,800	9
Suburban	4	1,200	8	5,900	18
Urban	4	1,700	18	11,900	18
District enrollment					
Less than 2,500	3	600	3	300	2
2,500 - 9,999	2	600	7	3,200	11
10,000 or more	3	1,900	21	16,100	22
Region					
North Atlantic	3	600	4	1,100	3
Great Lakes and Plains	2	1,400	3	6,700	23
Southeast	4	300	29	5,100	46
West and Southwest	3	900	17	6,700	18

[1]Percents are based on the number of districts that served nonpublic school students in their Chapter 1 programs.

[2]The percent of students was obtained by dividing the number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services through technological means by the total number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students. The percent in 1984-85 was 2.

NOTE.--Because the estimates are subject to sampling variability, numbers of students have been rounded. Percents have been calculated based on the actual estimates rather than the rounded values. Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Data from a large urban district that serves a substantial number of nonpublic school students are not included because the district did not respond to the item on use of technology to provide nonpublic school Chapter 1 instruction.

Table 9.--Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served during each time period in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served					
	Before or after school		During school hours		In summer programs	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Total	3	3	99	95	3	5
Metropolitan status						
Rural	1	4	99	93	1	4
Suburban	6	5	98	93	3	3
Urban	1	2	99	96	4	6
District enrollment						
Less than 2,500	2	5	98	92	2	3
2,500 - 9,999	1	4	99	92	3	4
10,000 or more	4	2	99	97	4	6
Region						
North Atlantic	2	2	98	95	4	5
Great Lakes and Plains	1	3	98	94	4	4
Southeast	12	3	100	89	*	8
West and Southwest	1	4	100	96	2	4

*Less than 1 percent.

NOTE.--For each district that served nonpublic school students in Chapter 1, the percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services during each time period was weighted by the district's nonpublic school Chapter 1 enrollment to provide national estimates of the number and percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students receiving services during each time period. Data from a large urban district that serves a substantial number of nonpublic school students are not included because the district did not respond to the item on time period of services.

There was an additional response option, "During weekends." This item was not selected by any districts in 1984-85, and was selected by less than one percent of districts overall in 1986-87.

Rows sum to more than 100 percent for each year because districts could serve the same students during more than one time period.

Table 10.--Standard errors of key items

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Total number of nonpublic school students receiving Chapter 1 services in 1984-85		
All districts	180,670	5,396
Urban districts	106,774	1,408
Suburban districts	44,374	5,229
Rural districts	29,522	2,968
Large districts	117,083	2,690
Medium districts	42,574	2,967
Small districts	21,014	3,486
North Atlantic districts	86,791	4,913
Great Lakes and Plains districts	35,227	1,665
Southeast districts	18,808	2,837
West and Southwest districts	39,845	1,606
Total number of nonpublic school students receiving Chapter 1 services in 1986-87		
All districts	130,617	4,611
Urban districts	76,764	1,140
Suburban districts	33,082	4,461
Rural districts	20,772	2,208
Large districts	84,241	2,275
Medium districts	29,281	2,248
Small districts	17,095	3,123
North Atlantic districts	64,112	4,139
Great Lakes and Plains districts	28,937	1,441
Southeast districts	11,035	2,556
West and Southwest districts	36,533	1,410
Number of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students served via technology in 1986-87		
All districts	19,546	2,183
Urban districts	11,901	471
Suburban districts	5,853	2,312
Rural districts	1,793	538
Large districts	16,104	2,140
Medium districts	3,172	803
Small districts	270	174
North Atlantic districts	1,078	386
Great Lakes and Plains districts	6,712	908
Southeast districts	5,064	2,067
West and Southwest districts	6,692	716

Table 11.–Standard errors of key items

Item	All districts		Rural		Urban		Small		Large	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Percent of districts serving nonpublic school students in 1986-87	21.7	2.3	12.8	2.0	78.0	5.5	13.1	2.6	65.5	3.2
Percent of districts that do not serve nonpublic school students because there are no eligible students, 1986-87	58.1	3.8	65.2	4.4	17.6	13.0	65.0	4.7	23.4	9.9
Percent of districts that do not serve nonpublic school students because services were declined, 1986-87	35.5	3.4	28.8	4.2	73.3	11.9	29.4	4.3	64.8	10.2
Percents of districts that serve any nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside their own nonpublic school, 1986-87	10.3	3.6	4.1	1.2	20.1	2.0	7.9	7.9	22.2	3.6
Percent of districts that serve any nonpublic school Chapter 1 students inside a public school, 1986-87	54.7	3.1	53.1	5.9	37.8	3.8	66.5	6.8	33.5	2.4
Percent of districts that serve any nonpublic school Chapter 1 students in mobile vans, 1986-87	18.7	2.4	11.7	3.3	35.5	4.1	14.4	4.5	25.7	2.8
Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served inside their own nonpublic school, 1986-87	19.0	1.6	8.1	2.7	23.3	0.6	5.2	5.2	26.0	2.3
Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served inside a public school, 1986-87	22.1	1.6	37.3	4.7	8.4	0.5	59.6	5.8	8.7	0.5
Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served in mobile vans, 1986-87	28.5	1.8	17.1	4.8	35.2	1.2	14.7	6.4	32.9	1.2
Percent of districts serving any nonpublic school students via technology, 1986-87	7.1	1.5	3.4	0.8	18.2	2.6	3.2	1.9	20.6	3.7
Percent of nonpublic school Chapter 1 students being served via technology, 1986-87	16.6	1.8	8.7	2.8	18.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	22.4	2.4

Table 12.--Unweighted and weighted number of districts that had a Chapter 1 program, and that served nonpublic school students in 1984-85 and 1986-87, by district characteristics: United States (excluding Virginia and Missouri), 1986-87

District characteristic	Number of districts		Had a Chapter 1 progam				Served nonpublic school students			
			1984-85		1986-87		1984-85		1986-87	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Total	917	14,151	899	13,001	900	13,083	666	3,007	616	2,834
Metropolitan Status										
Rural	337	9,155	323	8,221	323	8,288	184	1,255	153	1,059
Suburban	360	4,667	356	4,451	358	4,467	275	1,482	265	1,519
Urban	220	329	220	329	219	328	207	270	198	256
District enrollment										
Less than 2,500	210	10,777	195	9,649	196	9,720	81	1,351	71	1,274
2,500 - 9,999	408	2,780	406	2,772	406	2,770	316	1,263	284	1,172
10,000 or more	299	594	298	581	298	593	269	393	261	388
Region										
North Atlantic	253	2,917	252	2,845	250	2,740	218	1,192	206	1,181
Great Lakes and Plains	277	5,140	268	4,469	269	4,540	198	1,083	185	1,035
Southeast	141	1,706	140	1,701	139	1,700	89	198	71	134
West and Southwest	246	4,389	239	3,987	242	4,103	161	533	154	484

FAST RESPONSE
SURVEY SYSTEM (FRSS)

CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-1628

Form approved
OMB No. 1850-0594
App. Exp. 2/87

ECIA CHAPTER 1 PARTICIPATION OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

This report is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

1. a. Did your school district have a Chapter 1 program in 1984-85? ☐ Yes; ☐ No.

b. Does your school district have a Chapter 1 program in 1986-1987? ☐ Yes; ☐ No.

[IF NO TO BOTH 1a AND 1b, SKIP TO ITEM 8. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH ITEM 2.]

2. For the 1984-85 and 1986-87 school years, indicate whether your district has provided or will provide Chapter 1 services to any students who attend nonpublic schools. Check the one best answer for each school year.

		1984-85	1986-87
a.	Yes	_____	_____
b.	No, because there were/are no eligible nonpublic school children residing in this district	_____	_____
c.	No, because nonpublic school officials or parents did not want to participate	_____	_____
d.	No, because of the district's interpretation of the Supreme Court's Felton decision	XXXX	_____
e.	No, for other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)_____	_____	_____

[IF NO FOR BOTH YEARS, SKIP TO ITEM 8. OTHERWISE, COMPLETE ALL ITEMS FOR THE YEAR(S) IN WHICH YOUR DISTRICT SERVED ANY NONPUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS.]

3a. For the 1984-85 and 1986-87 school years, provide unduplicated counts of the public and nonpublic (sectarian and nonsectarian) school students served by Chapter 1. For the 1986-87 school year, report the number of students served on November 1, 1986. Count students only once even if they receive(d) Chapter 1 services in more than one subject.

		1984-85	1986-87
1.	Public school students	_____	_____
2.	Nonpublic sectarian (religiously-affiliated) school students	_____	_____
3.	Nonpublic nonsectarian (non-religiously-affiliated) school students	_____	_____

b. Do you expect changes after November 1, 1986 for the current school year in the number of nonpublic school children served in your Chapter 1 program? ☐ Yes; ☐ No. IF YES: Do you expect the number to: ☐ Increase; or ☐ Decrease?

IF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS SERVED (3a2 + 3a3) IS THE SAME OR GREATER IN NOVEMBER 1986 THAN IN 1984-85, GO TO ITEM 5.

4. If the number of nonpublic school students served by your Chapter 1 program is smaller in November 1986 than in 1984-85, indicate the reasons why. Check all that apply, and then circle one box to indicate the major reason.

a.	The school district and nonpublic school officials could not agree on a method of delivering services to nonpublic school students that would comply with the Supreme Court's Felton decision	☐
b.	The number of nonpublic school students served by Chapter 1 decreased for reasons unrelated to the Supreme Court's Felton decision (e.g., district changes in method or level of services, decreases in nonpublic school enrollment, or services declined because of too much paperwork)	☐
c.	Parents declined Chapter 1 services for their children	☐
d.	The school district did not provide Chapter 1 services to nonpublic sectarian school students because of the district's interpretation of the Supreme Court's Felton decision	☐
e.	Other reason (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____	☐

5. For the 1984-85 and 1986-87 school years, estimate the number of nonpublic school students who receive(d) all or part of their Chapter 1 instruction through any kind of technological media (e.g., via computer, telephone, or television broadcast) without a Chapter 1 teacher or aide present in the room providing instruction during this time. _____ 1984-85; _____ 1986-87.

6a. For the 1984-85 and 1986-87 school years, estimate the percent of nonpublic school students served by your Chapter 1 program who receive(d) instruction in each of the following locations. For the 1986-87 school year, report the service locations used on November 1, 1986. (Percents do not need to sum to 100.)

		1984-85	1986-87
1.	In the nonpublic school	_____ %	_____ %
2.	In another nonpublic school	_____ %	_____ %
3.	Inside a public school	_____ %	_____ %
4.	In a mobile van curbside or at the nonpublic school enrolling Chapter 1 students	_____ %	_____ %
5.	In a mobile van at a public school	_____ %	_____ %
6.	In a mobile van at another location	_____ %	_____ %
7.	At another neutral site (e.g., a temporary structure, library, community center) (PLEASE SPECIFY)_____	_____ %	_____ %
8.	Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)_____	_____ %	_____ %

b. Do you expect changes after November 1, 1986 for the current school year in the location of Chapter 1 services for nonpublic school students? ☐ Yes; ☐ No.

7. For the 1984-85 and 1986-87 school years, estimate the percent of nonpublic school students served by your Chapter 1 program who receive(d) services during each of the following time periods. (Percents do not need to sum to 100, and students may be counted more than once if they received services during more than one time period.)

		1984-85	1986-87
a.	Before or after school	_____ %	_____ %
b.	During school hours	_____ %	_____ %
c.	During weekends	_____ %	_____ %
d.	In summer programs	_____ %	_____ %

8. Name of person completing form: _____ Title: _____

School district: _____ State: _____ Phone: (_____)_____

IF YOU HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE, PLEASE USE THE BLANK SPACE ON THE BACK OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

NOTE: There is no implication that the response categories above are or are not permissible under the U.S. Constitution or Federal statutes.

CES 2179-25, 11/86

INFORMATION COPY ONLY